WASHINGTON.

Democrats Decide to Ask the Reopening of the Florida Case.

A THREATENED EXPOSE.

A Louisiana Republican Will Have an Office-or Tell Tilden.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Merchants Utilizing the Herald's Labors in Africa.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1878.

DEMOCRATS DETERMINED TO ASK FOR AN IN-VESTIGATION OF THE FLORIDA FRAUDS. The joint committee of democratic Senators and Congressmen met to-day, and it was finally decided

Monday next asking for the appointment of a special semmittee to investigate the Fiorida frauds, and that It should be introduced by Mr. Clarkson N. Potter, no has agreed to perform the duty. The reception of the resolution will be asked under a question of privilege, and will in all probability be opposed, not on its merits but as not coming properly before the House as a privileged question.

ANOTHER LOUISIANA REPUBLICAN SAID TO BE

ON THE BAMPAGE-AN OFFICE OF A SCENE. A curious story floats about the streets bere this can electors of Louisiana, recently asked for an office in some one of the departments, and, being refused, lorged to the official return or declaration of the known to Mr. Tilden. The rumor says that Levissee asserts that the original Gerificate of the Louisiana vote was found to be tacking in some of the legal forms; that it was sent back to New Origins to be corrected; that when the new paper was drawn up Levissee was not at hand to sign it, and that one Kelley, an employe under Governor Kellogg, forged his signature, and, finally, that some Louisiana republicans have taken Levissée in charge to prevent his making the matter known to Mr. Tilden's friends. Of course the story, even if it were true, would be of not the slightest consequence, though some lawyers serious question as to the Presidential title: Moreover he is the first republican connected with the elections in Louisiana and Florida, so far as is known, to whom some sort of provision has not COLONEL WRIGHT'S BENEVOLENCE.

Mr. Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, one of the most benevolent old gentlemen in the world with other people's money, attempted to report to the House torious bill lending \$400 from the Treasury to every man who will settle on the public lands. Mr. Hewitt, of reported by the majority of the committee, Mr. right's benevolent countenance became red as ne replied, "I have been waiting six months to report it. It is a unanimous report from the committee." Mr. Wright by the explanation that the committee unanimously agreed not to recommend the bill, and Mr. Wright sat down smid the laughter of the House and advice from some members to make the appro-priation out of his own pocket.

THANKS TO CONGRESSMEN FROM WORKINGMEN. Congressmen Muller, Chittenden, Cox, Wood and framen associations of New York and Philadelphia for their efforts in behalf of the interpretation of the and inborers at the Brooklyn and Philadelphia navy

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1878. PARING ADVANTAGE OF

IN AFRICA.
Mr. Bushnell, the United States Commercial Agent at Gaboon, Airica, writes to the Department of State that missionary enterprise continues to follow in the path of Mr. Stanley's discoveries. Two missionaries. Messrs. Strom and Craven, have recently spen a lew days at Gaboon, en roule for the Congo, now called the "Livingstone". River. They have been sent out by philanthropic merchants of Liverpool and London to ascend the touth fork of the river to a point above the first rapids, where they are to establish an industrial ristian mission. Such enterprises, Mr. Buebnell adds, will prepare the way for the extension of commerce and steam navigation upon the vast interior

ble natural responses.

OUR TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA. The Department of State has received from the Vice Consul General at Melbourne a report in reply to the trade circular of last August. Mr. Lord says that Australia proper, having a protective tariff, bears a different relation to the American trade from the other Australasian Colonies, such as New Zealand and Taxexport to the United States is wool of uprivalled fineness and length of fibre. Great quantities trade could be increased tenfold by a moderate reduction of the wool duty in the United States. Such reduction would not prejudice American woot growers. as the Australian wool is entirely different from that with it, while the cloth manufacturers of ine United States, with cheaper ray material, sould successfully compete with Eugland, France and Germany in the markets of the world. An increase in the woot trade with the United States would result in an ingrease in the importation of manufactured articles and products products are subject to high duties in Australia, enhancing the cost and diminishing the demand; but Mr. Lord thinks that a reduction of our wool duties would lead to a reciprocal reduction of the Australian duties on manufactures, lumber, tobacco, tianed meats, fruits, hardware, tools, turpentine, oils, carriages, harness, agricultural implements, woodenware, furniture, glassware, organs, musical lustruments, clocks, watches, woollen goods, oilcloth, plated ware, dried fish, guspowder, &c. Were the States could practically secure the monopoly of the trade therein with all Australagia. The free list comprises several articles of staple export.

DELIVERY OF THE MAILS AT BAILBOAD STATIONS. The Second Assistant Postmaster General yesterday transmitted to the chairman of the Senate Post Committee a communication on the subject of "the delivery of mails by termini of their routes and to other offices not over eighty rods distant from stations." Mr. Brady takes by the government than by the railroad companies.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1878. Mr. HAMILTON, (rop.) of lud., from the Committee of Foreign Affairs, reported a bill in the matter of the Vouczuelan claims. It authorizes the President to inter into a further convention with Venezuela, in use that government should desire a bearing of any at the cases decided by the commission heretofore organized. Ordered to be printed and recommitted. The SPEAKER called on the committees for reports.

Mr. Wiggistos, (dem.) of Cat, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the Senate ball for the

ington Territory. It provides that such lands may be sold to citizens of the United States in quantities not exceeding 160 acres to any one person at the mini-

not exceeding 160 acres to any one person at the minimum price of \$2.50 per acre, and makes it unlawfu after the passage of this act to cut any timeer on the public lands. After being so amended as to include in its provisions the States of Nevada and Colorado the bill was passed.

Mr. Whight, (dem.) of Pa., from the same committee, reported a bill providing for the loan of \$500 to every person who shall settle on the public lands under the homestead law; the act to be in operation until \$10,000,000 has been expended in such loans. The bill was reported without recommendation and reterred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Garge, (dem.) of Ark., from the same committee, reported a bill for the relict of settlers on the public lands. Passed.

Mr. Wiggismon, of California, from the same committee, reported a bill providing that any person who shall plant, protect and maintain for eight years ten acres of timber land shall at the expiration of that time be entitled to a patent for the whole of such quarter section. Passed.

Mr. Hawitt, (dem.) of Ala, from the same committee, reported a bill permitting Nebraska to cede certain territory in that State to the State of Masour. Passed.

Mr. Patterson, (dem.) of Cob, from the same com-

Passed.

Mr. Partzesson, (dem.) of Coa, from the same committee, reported a bill placing California, Novada and Colorado on an equality with the other States in the matter of public lands. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Colorado on an equality with the other States in the matter of public lands. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Rradan, (dem.) of Texas, called up the bill to regulate interstate transportation by railroad and to promist unjust discriminations by common carriers.

Mr. Brade, (dem.) of Wis., made a speech against the bill as being not what it purports to be—a bill to restrict railroad monopoles—but a bill in the interest of railroad, and of the great railroad kings, as shown by the inet that the Petnsylvania Legislature (fom scott's Legislature) had instructed the representatives of that state to support it. He opposed it also on constitutional grounds. The bill was an absolute prohibition against competition. It protected one great trunk line from another—Scott from Garrett, and both from Vanderbill—and not being obliged to light each other, they would job in consuming all that the grasshoppers had left to the latmers of the West.

Mr. Pathines, (rep.) of Ran., opposed the bill on the ground that its practical effect would be to reder it impossible for railroads to ship freight over the great continuous lines, and that it would thus cripple the industries of the century.

Mr. Portra, (dem.) of N. Y., said that Congress had gone on creating artificial creatures, which never died, unit to-day there existed a body of great corporations, which controlled more property than any prince and exercised a power greater than any hobe, industries of the face of the earth, and had become so great that a cry had come up from the people for something to be done to control them. This bill, he uncerstood, was a measure to put some cheek on their power; but he was surprised that such a measure should come before a democratic Congress. If the power possessed by Congress to regulate commerce gave it authority to say what common carriers should charge it on the ground control to so the total ray would control them. This bill, he understood, was a measure to put some cheek on their power behind the introde or the sould com

unintelligible, the House proceeded to vote on amendments.

Mr. Cannon, (rep.) of lil., offered an amendment prohibiting "pooling" arrangements between railroad companies. Agreed to.

Without disposing of the bill (on which, however, the previous question was seconded, so as to keep it before the House) the House, at fitteen minutes past five, adjourned.

A SWINDLER'S CAREER.

ARREST OF WATERMAN, THE LATE DISHONEST

CLERK OF THE PACIFIC MILLS-A COMPLI-CATED SYSTEM OF THEFT. LAWRENCE, Mass., May 11, 1878.

G. R. Waterman, who was detected some months ago stealing large sums of money from the Pacific Mills corporation, of which he was confidential cierk, has been rearrested on fresh evidence of more extended frauds. He was not prosecuted at first, the matter naving been compromised by his refunding the larger portion of the stolen funds. The operations of this shrowd swindler have covered a long period of his twenty-five years of service, and prove him to be a bold and daring thief, whose coolness and tact have for so long prevented detection. He has held the position of purchasing agent since his re-turn from the war in 1865. About six years ago the directors noticed that he had begun to live rather extravagantly, and they began to suspect him of peculation. They gradually came to the conclusion that he had oom menced a systematic arcer of crookedness, making money on his purchases for the mill, ile was frequently questioned as to the sources of his large supply of money, and always stated that he was in receipt of large dividends from stock investments and speculations. The managers flually removed him from the position of supply purchasing clerk and gave him the place of auditing clerk, where it was thought be could do the corporation no highry, if their aspleions were correct. At this period he received \$1,500 a year and was lividg in a style that \$3,000 could hardly sustain. It was known that his wise had inherited property from an aunt and other relations, and Waterman gave out that the proceeds or interest on this and the dividends on his speculations invalshed him with the money he expended over and above his salary.

An accountant's paxtrances this vine, all the time he was appropriating to his own use thousands of dollars which belonged to the company. directors noticed that he had begun to live rather ex-

money he expended over and above his salary.

AN ACCOCYANT S DEXTRACTOR THEVING.

All the time he was appropriating to his own use thoosands of dollars which belonged to the company, at the rate of from \$2.000 to \$3,000 per month. His method was as follows:—For upward of five years the paymaster, Capital Join R.Rebins, in order to get the benefit of Waterman's fine abcities as an accountant, that been in the habit of eating him into his department about the first of each month to help him to make up the time schedules and the payron. Waterman was able to add two columns of tigures at a time, and was decemed almost invaluable in consequence. Here was his opportunity; if \$140,000 was needed he made it \$141,000, and that amount was increuped sent for to the Freasurer's affice in Bostion, and when the money arrived overything was in confusion and the ordinant accountant was again master of the situation. He abstracted the extra \$1,000, and \$140,000 was divided smoog the operatives. There are, as everybody knows, thirteen weeks in three months. When the five weeks' term came round waterman abstracted \$2,000, so contriving it that he secured \$5,000 from the four largest rooms. His continued extrawagance at last convinced the officers that he was taking to some manner from the funds of the mail, and they set about a careful examination in July last into the address of the corporation. This was continued for several months before air the lasts were accurated, so skiffuly had the sharp accommant covered his tracks. The officers are now convinced that be stole money when the opportunity presented the diva bug business on his own secount while purchasing clerk, of which however, no proof can be obtained. He has never committed forgery, they say, because the lever bad at c

deviters he may have been engaged in is and will remain equally mysterious.

Partial restriction.

Last September ne was driven into a corner. When he got back from his vacation Mr. Fallon, the agent, told him all, not demanded such resistation, as was in his power to make. At first Waterman asked, "What are you toing to do about it?" out, on being informed that the only alternative was arrest and prosecution, he professed himself ready to enter into a settlement. He then drew up a document conveying to the corporation and his real and personal estate, including the equity on his elegant estate in Andover, vasued at \$8,000 and mortaged for \$4,000; this place in Meirose valued at \$7,000, and mortaged for \$4,000; this place in Meirose valued at \$7,000, and mortaged for \$3,000, and shares in the New England Trust company, bank stock and savings bank books. He also conveyed to the company his stock in the Iver Piano Company, in the dione Theatre building, Boston, on which only thirty per cent of his avestiment has been realized; his stock in the stationery store of W. E. Kree, in Lawrence, on which about twenty per cent has been realized, and stock in various other disastrous speculations in Boston and Lawrence. In all, it is said, the amount conveyed to the company had a face value of about \$70,000. The shreakage in values and the bad nature of the investments have since reduced this amount. He was then discharged from the employ of the mill, and nothing more done by the managers.

The recent discourse in Fai River of the operations of Chace and Hathaway have so excited public feeling against all men who have been caught seeming other people's money that District Attorney Sherman was promptly arrested on a warrant charging him with embezzing \$100,000 from the Paeme Mills. His extensive operations ond profligate career will be interoughly ventilated and it will be reachly shown that no rasks high in the build of swinders that have been in years profing on the profligate career will be interoughly ventilated and it

DRIVEN TO SUICIDE.

Officer Mulheura, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, found a young man lying in an unconscious condition ast night on one of the benches in Union square. The officer took him to the Thirtieth street station house, where he revived sufficiently to give his Wallace that he had taken bellatening, which he had obtained at the Demin Dispensary, where he had been under freatment for a discase of the eye. The reason ne assigned for taking the poison was that he had been out of employment for some time, and having no bone or friends no thought he would end he life. An ambulance was sent for and St. Clair was taken to the New York Hospital.

THE FITZPATRICK HOMICIDE.

James Rielly, who was indicted by the Grand Jury of Kings county for the homicide of Patrick Fitz-patrick, was arraigned in the Court of Sessions yes-terday. He preaded but guilty, and was remained to juil by Jugo Moore to await his trial, which was set down for the 23d inst. sale of timber lands in California, Orogon and WashLONG DISTANCE WALKING.

THE PROFESSIONAL AND AMATEUR CHAMPION SHIPS-CHARLES A. HARRIMAN AND' G. BRUCE GILLIE THE WINNERS-CREDITABLE PERFORMANCES.

Before one o'clock yesterday afternoon many of the competitors, both professional and amateur, in the long distance walking tournament at the American Institute, fell by the wayside. Of the professionals, their journey being fixed for thirty-six hours, Frank Clark of Philadelphia, stopped at 28 miles and 6 laps; James L. Downey, of New York, at 55 miles, after being on the track 16h. 52m. 40a; R. Campbell, et Brooklyn, at 59 miles; Peter Van Ness, of New York, at 63 miles; John En nis, of Chicago, at 61 miles and 5 laps, requiring ness); Edward Wigzeil, of Ravenswood, L. L., at 67 miles; Peter Rice, of Vermont, at 68 miles, and George Coyle, of New York, at 92 miles. J. C. Moore, of Australia, retired repeatedly, and though hopolessly in the rear would again venture to continue the task. Ben Curran, the old longshoreman, upward of flity years of age, left the track at 7h. 30m, last evening after completing 100 miles and 2 laps, which required 32h. 30m.

This left of the original lourteen starters worthy of consideration Charles A. Harriman, of Haverbill, Mass.; George Guyon, of Chicago, and W. S. O'Brien, of Philadelphia, and these received much attention from a large assemblage, including two or three bundred ladies. And really such attention was well be stowed, particularly upon Harriman, for he proved himself to be possessed of great pluck and endurance. He won the first prize of \$200, and the champion bett, having wasked at 9h. 29h. last night 1603; mies, in 34h. 29m., and in this time he only rested 17 minutes, this being at the end of his one hundredth mile. What little food he took was eaten on the track. Only a perfectly healthy organism could stand such a severe strain without fatal migry. When Harriman's stopped he was nine miles ahead of Guyon, who at the time was in his dressing room; but a rumor that he would again appear cansed the former to remain sitting at the size of the track for fourseen minutes, which was within 1h, 17m. of the stipulated turity-six hours, and then, it oning impossible for Guyon to equal his performance, should he resulted. Harriman was carried from the track very weary and footsore. Guyon made 1o1 miles and 5 laps in 33h. 48m and took \$100, second money, while O'Brien, with 132 miles to ais credit, in 34n. 7m. 53s., received the turit prize of \$50.

The following briefly tells the story of Harriman's walk: stowed, particularly upon Harriman, for he proved

Market Street		Elapso	apred Time.			
Miles.	Leading Man.	11	M.	S.		
5	O'Brien	0	49	41		
10	Wiggett	1	41	45		
	Wigzell		35	45		
20	Wigzell	3	30	43		
25	Wigzell	4	26	25		
	Wigz II		25	35		
	Enu		29	80		
	Ennis		28	15		
40	Ennis	8	27	30		
	Barriman		28	35		
55	Harriman	10	31	35		
60	Harriman	11	33	40		
60	Harriman	12	30	30		
70	Harriman	13	410	47		
754	Harriman	14	30	30		
80	Harriman,	15	30	25		
80	Harriman	16	32	20		
90	Harriman	17	33	10		
95	Harriman	18	34	50		
100	Harriman	19	36	52		
155	Harriman	20	57	50		
110	Harriman	21	55	45		
115	Harelman	23	03	10		
120	Harriman	24	13	42		
125	Harriman	25	18	07		
130	Harriman	26	27	35		
135	Harriman	27	41	05		
140	Harriman.	28	52	12		
145	Harriman	30	11	47		
150	Harriman	31	39	50		
156	Harrimag	33	05	30		
160	Harriman	34	26	14		
Harriman	walked one lap furthe	r. making	in	201		
	enemoring 31h 99m		Harry W.	Dec		

lows:-						TOWARD			
Etapred Time.				Elapsed Time.					
Miles.	11.			Mile	554		H.	M.	S.
5	-	57	00	70.		2000	15	67	40
10	. 1	55	10	75.			16	00	15
20		51	05	90.			19	48	00
25		54	00	95.			15	53	43
35		30	09	100.		0.00	21	00	42
80		48	60	105.			21	11	10
60		48	53	198.			21	65	48
He walked	ave I	THE.	iur	her.	maku	ng in	all	108	5.9
milles, which i						10000			

ATTEMPTED HOMICIDE.

A DISCHARGED ENGINEER TRIES TO ASSAS SINATE THE BOOKKELPER OF THE BREVOORT HOUSE.

The Brevoort House came very near being th scene of a cold blooded murder yesterday, by a dis-charged employe at empting to shoot Mr. Libby, the bookkeeper. The animus which prompted this dosign arose from a bettef in the mind of Philip Lynch that he was a badly persecuted man, and that he chief enemy and the cause of all his mistortune wa Mr. Libby.

Mr. Waite, of the Brevoort House, for fourteen years, He was employed in the capacity of engineer, and was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and respect of the people who were cm ployed about the botel, Latterly he took to times reprimanded and warned and would promise t reform, but he would again return to his newly ac quired, dissipated habits, until at last Mr. Charle. Waite, son of the proprietor, discharged him. Since his discharge he has visited the hotel several times and taiked in a threatening way to the servants about "getting square" with somebody.

his discharge he has visited the hotel several times and taiked in a threatening way to the servants about "getting square" with somebory.

A MURDEROUS ACT.

Yesterday siteratorio, it seems, he concluded to put his threats into execution. He entered the hotel at the Eighth street entrance, and remained for awhile in the engine room. He asked one of the servants if Mr. Watte, Sr., was in the office, and, being answered in the negative, expressed in satisfaction. Shortly afterward he ascended the stairs leading to the rear of the office. Mr. Libby and Mr. Watson were engaged in the office at the time, the former being occupied in counting money and alternately placing it in the sale. Lynch samitered into the office and slood between the two men, fronting Mr. Libby. He saked if Mr. Watte was in the inside office, and was informed that he was dining with General Baxter. Lynch then addressed himself brosquely to Mr. Libby, saying:—'I suppose you are satisfied now with what you nave done?' Mr. Libby replied:—'I don't know what you mean.' "Yes, you do," was the response; 'you got me saccol from my job, and it am going to have satisfaction," saying which he levoited a revoiver at Mr. Libby, both shien not being inreclect apart. Simultaneously with the action he sampped again and again failed to go off. Mr. Libby, in a crouching posture, tigshed post, but for this his, threw his banks over his head, stooped low and cried out, "Panip, for Got's sake don't sheet!" The pasto was snapped again and again failed to go off. Mr. Libby, has a crouching posture, tigshed past Lynch and made his way toward the restaurant. Lynch seemed to have abandoned the went on at the second failure to discharge it, and struck at Mr. Libby with his clenaled list. The latter, however, succeeded in reaching the restaurant without naving received any bodily harm, and Lynch rap, ily made his way down the back stairs to the egine room and flot through the Ninth street entrance.

Meantime those of the guests of the hotel who happened to be useffected

and Detectives Williamson and McCormack were de-tailed to arrest the would-be assassin. After a long search they found him at Fourteenth street and Broad-way, but minus the pistol, which he said he had thrown in the East River. When taken to the Central Office and questioned he said that he was justified in what he had attempted to do. He had nothing to say in extsuantion and was prepared to meet the consequences. He was only sorry that he was not more successful in his designs. Ho will be arraigned at court to-day on a charge of feloni-ous assault.

LANDING A WHALE.

GEORGE POPE DRIVES "A THIRTY-FIVE BARBEL COW SPERM" ASHORE IN BARITAN BAY. shore of New Jersey, from Squan to Keyport, by the story of a real whale having been caught in the Raritan Bay, near Port Monmouth. The carcass of the enormous fish was anchored near an old fish oil factory, where the lucky dishermen who have struck a big bonanza in the capture of a sperm The whale was first seen about sunrise on last Wednes day morning by a fisherman named Ludiow, on Port

He saw the large black object in the water, but thought it was a wreck of some vessel and did not go near it. George Pope, also a fisherman, went out in a small boat for the purpose of catching some oysters and on nearing the shoals noted the large dark body in the water. On approaching it he found that it was a large live the large dark body in the water. On approaching it he found that it was a large live the of some kind, and having no other weapon he commenced sticking his oyster kind; into the sile of the whale, but, seeing that it had no effect, he went to the shore and procured the assistance of a follow ligherman with an axe.

CHASING THE WHALE.

They returned to where the whale was still lying; the boat was then backed up to the whale's head, when one of the men commenced chopping it is the head with the axt. Fortunately for the boatman the while of not struggle much until they were some distance away, when it commenced to flounder, and roll, and in a short time succeeded in getting off the shoal and start toward Sandy Hook. The fishermen not knowing the danger they were in started after it and tried to catch or arrive it toward the shore by throwing their ancaor into its spout, and at one time, while thus endeavoring to catch the enormous fish, it passed under their tools almost fitting it out of the water. The whole was followed down the bay several mies and with the aid of other flavormen, who were in boats, it was driven astore. With a scythe borrowed from a neighboring farmer the whale was finally killed by stabong it in the side. A schooner then took the careas in tow and brought it to the Brays landing where it is now being mutilated.

Cablials Bilson, who is an old whater and has been in the Southern lodain seas, stated that this was a very large cow which, it being thrity-two feet long and about nine in diameter. They expect to get thirty-two carries of sperm oil and said it they had proper lacilities for the dressing and rehering of the clouber they would get much more. There were two good si

SQUELCH THE FENIANS.

A FEW REASONS WHY AMERICANS SHOULD BEAR SPECIAL AFFECTION FOR THEIR ENG-LISH COUSINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-The Englishman whose letter on Femanism appears in to-day's HERALD is hardly to be taken as a fair specimen of his countrymen hero or he would not say so many loolish things. He assumes that the Irish nationalists are a body openly recruited, armed, drilled and equipped on American soil for the avowed object of making war on a friendly Power. Such is not the fact. There is no military organization in America from whose ranks a revolutionary army in Ireland might be recruited that violates any American law, in the letter or the spirit, or is any more mable to inter-ference by any State or lederal authority than the St. leorge's Society or the Orange frateralty. When Mr. George's Society or the Orange frateralty. When Mr. Lynigh undertakes the task of crosbing the Fenning legably he will find it just as big a task as would be the stamping of them out physically about which he very footishly tasks. The men who can be relied on for service on Irish soil in case of war are to be found in legally organized bosies, in the National Guard, and thousands of them have tramped across Georgia with Sherman or followed Grant through the biody battlehelds of Virginia. Many more have rendered good service to the United States in the regular army since the civil war. Before our English critics boast to much about stamping us out let them reflect for a moment what might be the attitude of the Irish soldiers of the British army when confronted with these men.

nen. But if no feneral or State law exists of course one the placky young man he is, and was never alterward deprived of that position. He was the first prize, and is now larry to be considered the amateur champion of America at long distance waiking. He was carried from the track at 10h 64m, having to his creatiles 50 laps, which he made in 23h o4m. Gillie was the first American amateur who ventured to walk twenty-five miles, and when he accomplished the distance, one year ago last winter, it was justive regarded a very creditable feat. M. J. Ennis, H. A. C., received the account prize, a gold medal, having made at 10h. 10h miles in 23h. 98m. 49s., and was still walking, with the prospect of still adding a mile of two to his score. J. Schmidt, of Brooklyn, received the third prize, a gilver medal, having completed nearly one bundred miles. J. V. Woolcott, M. A. C., retired after walking thirteen miles; E. G. Holske, H. A. C., when his twenty-fifth had been scored; J. P. Mackay, A. A. C.; F. L. Edwards, S. A. A. C.; W. Wifson, New York; W. A. Clark, New York; G. Gook, Brooklyn, and J. Stern, A. A. C., at the end of fifty; T. H. Armstrong, Jr., H. A. C., and out their cash to relieve Washington's starving army while Irish soldiers poured out their blood. And Washington and the other Revolutionary leaders were then carled by the Same opprobrious epithels which this Englishman now applies to the Irish national caders. In the late war, while England was fitting out Alabamas, thougands of Irish soldiers were fighting bravely for the Union, and mamenas mass meetings were held in Ireland to express sympathy with the Norm before the echoes of the derisive cheers had aled away in the liquies of Commons.

Of course wour Angio-Saxon coasias' deserve more sympathy at the limits of Americans than these wrettened Irish, we have poured out their blood ike waiter to build up this Republic and to preserve its Integrity in an hour of danger.

Squeich the Fourans at once, just to oblige your good, true and consistent friend English.

NEW YORK, May 10, 1878.

REDISTRICTING OHIO.

COLUMBUS, May 11, 1878. The House has passed the bill redistricting the State for Congressional purposes. In the Senate the motion to reject the Redistricting bill was defeated-year

MAINE GREENBACK PARTY.

LEWISTON, May 11, 1878. The State Central Committee of the national green back party has issued a call for a State convention to be held in this city on Weanesday, June 5.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Chicago labor leagues have 7,000 members. The Cincinnati Enquirer (dem.) says that Ohio has the Vermont republicans will hold their State Convention on the 23d inst. at Burnington

W.ikesbarre (Pa) Record (rep.):-Thomas C. Coch ran is a republican candidate for Cougress in the Mercer and Crawford district. The Philadelphia Press (rep.) says that there will be

no excuse for the authorities if they are taken unawares by a communistic revolt. No one will be permitted to vote at the conservative primary election in Nortots, Va., who did not in 1876

cast his bailot for Tilden as President. There is dissension among the democrats in Luzerne county, Pa. The disputes of the rival designies will India spolis Sentinel (dem.);- The democratic county conventions thus far held throughout the

State have placed in nomination the strongest legislative tickers ever selected." The New Albany (lud.) Ledger (dem.) says that Voornees has been guilty of many political acts which the "democracy" cannot afford to indorse, and it opposes

The Cincinnati Gazette (rep.) save that the "Rettetricting" bill, which the democrats at Washington are urging the Otio Legislature to page, will render the representation of different sections very disproper-

kind of political chicken pox, of which society is already convaiescent, and in two or three years only us that we have had the disease."

Cincinnati Enquirer (dem.):-"With a heart bowed down with weight of woo we learn that Uncie Jimmy Williams has designs upon the Presidency. It is to be hoped that Uncle Jimmy will abandon his designs before it is everlastingly too late and let Mr. Hen-dricks prance over the course, with no one to molest

The tioston Traveller (rep.) says :- "It is expected the Charles P. Thompson will be nominated for Govwithdraw in favor of General Butler, the probabil greeback candidate, receiving as a reward for his selfserificing patriotism the honor of running for ConOBITUARY

JAROSLAV CERMAR, PAINTER. By a private letter, received from Paris, under date of April 29, we learn of the sudden death of Jaroziav Cermak, a Bohemian painter of great renown for his age, and whose death, while yet young and in the full na vigorous exercise of his great powers, is a great loss to the art world. M. Cermak was a native of Prague, but had resided in Paris for some twenty years. He was a pupil of Louis Gallait and Rober Fleury, His studio was at No. 128 Avenue Wagram He was renowned for his masterly portrayal of dra-Montenegrins and Herzegovinans, laid amid the grand of which were incidents to their struggles against the to Herzegovina and Montenegro. He first exhibited in the Salon, we believe, in 1861, when he was represented by "Bashi-Bazonks in a Christian Village of Her-zegovina;" "A Study of a Slav"—a young peasant girl sented by "Gasal-Bazouks in a Christian Village of Herzegovina;" "A Study of a Slav"—a young peasant girl with her child—and by a portrait of his wife. He received his first medal in this year. In 1863 he sent portraits of "The Princess Darnika, Wife of Danio I., Prince of Montenegro;" of "Princess Miena, Wife of Nicholas I., Prince of Montenegro," and of "Merko-Petrovich, General-in-Chief of the Army of Montenegro." he was not represented in the Salon of 1867, or in the international Exposition of that year. In 1868 he contributed to the Salon a masteriy picture, which has since become very popular and well known through a fine engraving of it, and which is called "Young Christian Girls of Herzegovina Enstaved by Basil-Bazouks and Being Carried to Adranopic to He Soloi." He reappeared on the wants in 1870 with two portraits. His next exhibit was in 1873, when he sent "An Episode of War is Montenegro (1828)," representing Montenegrin women carrying cartridges to the combatants, a striking scene, treated in the artists best and most drainable style. His pictures in 1874 were "A Young Herzegovinan Gri Leading Horses to Drink." "A Rondervous in the Montenegrin Mountains" and a "Portrait." In 1875 he had no picture in the Salon. "An Episode of the Soloi. "An Episode of the Salon. "An Episode of the Soloi." Britanale style. His pictures in 1874 were "A Young Herzegovinan Gri Leading Horses to Drink." "A Rondervous in the Montenegrin Mountains" and a "Portrait." In 1875 he had no picture in the Salon. "An Episode of 1876, Last year he was admirably represented by "Herz.govinana Returning to Hart Village Arter its Pillage by Basir-Hazouks and Finding the Cemetery Despoted and Their Guardo Destroyed." The rivit received a second media in 1876, Me caught admirably a his pictures the spirit of the brave, nanosome race, giving musterly renditions of the dark, flerce eyed, heavy mustaced, picture-gueric dees, fine back eyes, long black hars not the dia secontry in which he placed has given be and less hines he was demirabl

JUDGE SAMUEL A. FOOTES

Alter a very brief iliness ex-Judge Samuel A. Foote died at five o'clock yesterday morning, at his rest. dence in Geneva, N. Y., in the eighty-eighth year of his age. Born on December 19, 1790, and generally reputed at the time of his death to be the oldest member of the Bar in this State, his decease severs the last connecting link between the lawyers of the old school and the present generation of legal practitioners. He was born at Watertown, Coun., and after a course of academical study entered Union College, where he graduated with distinguished honors. He at once chose the law as his profession, and pursued his legal studies in Albany. Ugan being admitted to the Bar he rapidly rose to distinction in his profession and argued many important cases in the Court of Chancery and in the Court of Errors. A young man of his brilliant sequirments and high lorensic abilities could not long escape public recognition, and while yet a young man was elected to the important position of District Actorney of Albany county. In 1825 he moved to this city and entered into a law partnership with the inte Judge William Kent, son of Chancefor Kent, and subsequently became associated with his nephew, Judge Henry E. Davies. After remaining here two years he moved to Geneva, where he made his home for the rest of his life. His record as Judge of the Court of Appeals is well known in the profession. For critical analysis of the intricate points of a case, clear comprehension of the issues forvoived and soundness of judgment in his conclusions, he is generally conceded to have been without a peer, and his decisions, as appearing in the court fepores, are regarded by the profession as among the soundest of our judicial reports. A strong effort was made to secure his elevation in our state Legislature, and was given the position of Chairman of the Judge Thompson; but President Tyler dearing a representative from a Southern State refused to hominate him. He has served with distinction in our state Legislature, and was given the position of Chairman of the Judge Thompson; but ber of the Bar in this State, his decease severs the last connecting link between the lawyers of of the Judiciary Committee. He had rather an aversion, however, to positics, although taking an active part in the Constitutional Convention. He was singularly devoted to his profession, and up to his final illness was actively engaged in his professional duties, and, in fact, may be said to have died in harness. A few weeks since, as will be remembered, be

PREIDRICH PRELLER-PAINTER.

The death is announced by mail from Weimar, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, of Freidrich Preifor, the painter, well known and esteemed in Germany for his grand size cartoons and for his frescoes. study under various masters in Dresden and Weimar, study under various masters in Dresden and Weimar, he went to the Antwerp Academy. On leaving the latter place be decided to go to finity for study where he remained from 1827 to 1831. On his return to Germany he was made Professor of Drawing at the Weimar Academy of Fine Arts, and some years after Court painter. Among his works are a series of seven cartoons from secaes in the Ouyssey; a series of land-capes from the same poem, and pantee for the Nu de at Weimar; the decoration of the Weihands Zin mer," in the same building; two paintings, "Calysso" and "Loucother," now in Musich; and "Nauricos," in the Riccinski Gallery at Berlin. The deceased leaves a son, also Frenerich, who has quite a reputation as a landscape painter.

Z. II. RUSSELL. Z. H. Russell died yesterday at Honesdale, Pa., aged seventy one years. His foreral will take piace at three o'clock Tuesday alternoon.

DAVID W. WEISS.

David W. Weles died at his residence, Plainfield, N. J., on Monday, 6th inst., of an incurable disease. He suffeed over a year from cancer in the mouth and sanched over a year ifem cancer in the month and has not spoken for nearly a year through an onsuccessful operation. He was born in Guttenburg, Succeeding, May 1, 1817, and came to this country in 1846, Having learned the fron business in Sweden, he commenced with fuck-riman, Mulligan & Co., of the Ulster County Iron Works. He was soon taken into the firm and for a number of years had entire control of the business.

ANOTHER RIVER MYSTERY.

The body of the man tound floating in the East River, at pier No. 17, on the Stn inst., by Officer Downes, of the Enstern steambout equad, was last evening identified at the Morgge as that of Frank he-Govern, of No. 20 Cyrnelia street, who has been missing for some time. The decessed was a water by oc-cupation. His friends are of the opinion that be sid-not commit suicide, but they are unable to advance any theory as to how he came to be drowned.

DOMESTIC INFIDELITY.

Bridget Doyle, a domestic employed by James A. night on a charge of stealing \$10 from her employer. Her aster, Mrs. Mary Kane, was also arrested as an accessory, as she was seen leaving the house counting a roll of bills which was supposed to be a portion of

SANGUINARY ASSAULT.

Chiton Van Cott and Jackson Mott, each about fourteen years old, attending school at Gienwood, Long Island, got into a fight about some trivial matter, and Mott becoming highly enraged arew a pocket knife and attempted to state Van Cott in the breast. He failed in that, but instead gave his antagonist a terrible out on the right arm, when they were separated. It is alleged that Mott had been teasing Van Cott until he became desperate.

CRUSHED BY A WAGON.

George Weish, agea three years, of No. 10 Georek street, while playing in front of his parents' residence, was fun over and killed by a beer wagon driven by Frederick Ozenius, of No. 22 Rose street. The driver was locked up and the Coroners' office notified.

BLANC--TERRY.

Nuptials of the Italian Minister at St. Stephen's.

THE BRIDAL THRONG.

Scenes in the Church and at the Wedding Fete.

The marriage of Buron Albert Blanc, the Italian linister, and Miss Dolores Natica Terry, daughter of Senor Don Tomas Terry, took place at St. Stephen's Church inst evening, and was in all respects one of the most elegant and brilliant wedding affairs ever witnessed in this city. Cards of invitation had been issued to more than two thousand persons, and no one was admitted to the church with-out presenting one of these. In this way the spacious edition was nearly filled with an assemblage composed of the wealth, beauty and fashion of the metropolis, The interior of the church was brilliantly illuminated, as were also the main and side altars. In front of the main altar were three immense bouquets of lovely flowers, while other smaller ones were ob-served at various places around the chancel. On either side of the entrance to the latter was placed a tall palm tree, each growing out of a large box of rustic pattern, while several other specimens of tropical plants and rare flowers in pots were arranged on the chancel steps. To the left of the ultur were chafts intended for the accommodation of the friends of the bridegroom belonging to the diplomatic corps, and opposite to these were similar seats for the nearest

Although the ceremony has been set down for eight Clock visitors commenced arriving at the church shortly after seven, and by half-past seven a line of carriages extended on both sides of Twenty-eighth street from Third to Lexington avenue. Whether if was out of curiosity to witness the spiencid toucts of the ladies as they were handed out of their equipages and then disappeared under the awaing which covering the matted steps leading to sire to least their eyes on the interesting young lady not known, but the crowd which gathered around the church and almost blocked up the carriage way at gathering seen in front of St. Stephen's in the

church and almost blocked up the carriage way at weil as the sidewalks for outnumbered any similar gathering seen in front of St. Stephen's in the history of that venerable edifice. A platoon of solice was present to keep the entrance way moostructed, and as those with whom they had to deal were principally of the solicer sex the pationice of the officers was often sorely tited, as the weapon of remonstrance only had for this occasion to be used instead of the clut.

While the elegantly attired ladies and their escoris were slowly fling into the church and securing the most desirable seast yet unoccupiet, the great organ pealed idnes of welcome. Many of the ladies speared in opera costume, while preclous stones hashed back the glitter of a thousand gas lights in overy part of the building. About a quarter before eight the diplomatic party commonized to arrive, and walking up the aisle entered the chancel and look the scate assigned to them. They were in evening dress, the costume of the many of them glittering with stars, orders and whighly decorations.

DISTINGUISHED ATTENDANTS.

Among these personness were Sir Edward Thornton, the British innister, and Admiral Gore Jones, of the British innister, and Admiral Gore Jones, of the British innister, and Admiral Gore Jones, of the British Innister, and Admiral Gore Jones, and lady; Ballaris Effendi, of the Terkish Legation, and lady; the Japanese Ambassador, Schor Ferdinand De Luca, Itatian Consul General; Mr. Dardor, Minister from Guatumala; Count Lutta, of the Instance, and lady; the Japanese Ambassador, Schor Ferdinand De Luca, Itatian Consul General; Mr. Dardor, and lady; Some of the ladies of the diplomant party wore exquisite toilets, that of the Senora Manufla being a salmon colored silk robe, rich in feather trimmings of buff and black shadea, in her hand sho carried a beautiful bouquet, while her collete flauratively blazed with diamonds. Another of the admirative from over her shoulders.

The ushers were Count Lutta, Haytian Legation; Count Branct; and Mr

forry, broiner of the britte, and his lady, with other relatives, all of whom took seats mailed the channed, and opposite to the diplomative vators. Meantume Baron Laron of the siture, supported by his best man, Mr. Buf Fosse, the Belgiam Manater. Then came the orde, the cythosure of all eyes, supported on the arm of her lather, while bested her waked her inthe niece, Mass Perinat, carrying her bouquet. The two first bordenmads were Miss Dehon and Miss Addams, the remaining two being Miss Froyra and Miss Clift. The brief to that was developed across front and back with a very deep floudnee of point of the siture of the siture of the sain, with an unusually ione train, and was draped across front and back with a very deep floudnee of point of the siture of complete with a siture of orange blosons, and white Hisse, The wast was cult square and the siceres reached to the choos and were flowed by the siture of the si